

Summary Report on LOCAL GOVERNMENT CLIMATE ACTIONS 2016



CARIP
CLIMATE ACTION REVENUE INCENTIVE PROGRAM

Contents

- 1** Introduction
- 1** The 2016 CARIP Summary Report
- 2** Carbon Neutral Local Government
- 3** Corporate and Community-Wide Actions
- 3** The Small Community Experience (0-4,999)
 - 3 Corporate Actions
 - 4 Community-Wide Actions
 - 4 Climate Action Highlights
- 5** The Medium-sized Community Experience (5,000- 49,999)
 - 5 Corporate Actions
 - 5 Climate Action Highlights
 - 6 Community-Wide Actions
 - 6 Climate Action Highlights
- 7** Large Community Experience (50,000+)
 - 7 Corporate Actions
 - 7 Climate Action Highlights
 - 8 Community-Wide Actions
 - 8 Climate Action Highlights
- 9** Adaptation
- 10** Partner Organizations
- 11** Conclusion
- 12** APPENDIX A
 - 12 2016 Carbon Neutral Status of Reporting B.C. Local Governments
- 13** APPENDIX B

Introduction

The Climate Action Revenue Incentive Program (CARIP) is a conditional grant program that provides funding to local governments who have signed on to the B.C. Climate Action Charter (Charter). Under the B.C. Climate Action Charter, local government signatories commit to take actions to become carbon neutral in their corporate operations and reduce community-wide emissions by creating more complete, compact and energy-efficient rural and urban communities. Since 2007, increasing numbers of B.C. local governments have signed on to the Charter, demonstrating their leadership in addressing climate change.

The CARIP grant is equal to 100% of the carbon tax that eligible local governments have directly paid in a given year. To be eligible for the CARIP grant, local governments are required to report publicly on their plans and progress toward meeting their corporate and community-wide climate action goals and submit a survey of their actions to the Province.

In 2017, the tenth anniversary of the Charter, all 187 signatory local governments submitted CARIP reports, demonstrating significant commitment to taking climate action. Through their role in land use, transportation, waste, water, energy, and other infrastructure and service provision, many local governments are demonstrating leadership and applying innovative approaches to reducing emissions and adapting to climate change.

The 2016 CARIP Summary Report

This year's annual report showcases the continued progress of B.C. local governments by highlighting some of the achievements and experiences of small, medium and large local governments.

The 2016 CARIP Summary Report includes:

- *updates on the carbon neutral progress and status of reporting local governments;*
- *highlights of actions taken in small, medium and large communities; and*
- *hyperlinked list of funding sources and programs reported by local governments.*

2016 CARIP Report Snapshot

Local Governments Reporting: **187**

Local Governments Measuring: **147**

Carbon Neutral Local Governments: **45**

45 Local Governments achieved carbon neutrality in 2016

Ashcroft	Mount Waddington RD
Capital RD	Nanaimo RD
Central Saanich	North Cowichan
Coldstream	Oak Bay
Columbia Shuswap RD	Oliver
Comox	Osoyoos
Comox Valley RD	Parksville
Cowichan Valley RD	Pemberton
Cumberland	Penticton
Dawson Creek	Pitt Meadows
Delta	Richmond
Duncan	Sidney
East Kootenay RD	Sooke
Fort St. James	Squamish-Lillooet RD
Granisle	Thompson-Nicola RD
Highlands	Tofino
Islands Trust	Vancouver
Keremeos	Vanderhoof
Ladysmith	Victoria
Langley Township	View Royal
Lantzville	West Vancouver
Logan Lake	Whistler
	White Rock

Carbon Neutral Local Government

With all 187 Climate Action Charter signatories submitting CARIP surveys this year, the 2016 CARIP results provide the most complete picture to date on the progress made by local governments on their carbon neutral commitments under the Charter.

Of the 147 local governments that measured their corporate greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions in the 2016 CARIP reporting year, 45 achieved carbon neutral status. Appendix A lists the carbon neutral status of each reporting B.C. local government.

The number of corporate GHG emissions generated by local governments in 2016 was 256,769 tonnes, an increase of 16,803 tonnes compared to 2015. This increase may be partly attributable to the number of larger local governments measuring corporate emissions in 2016 as well as an increase in contracted service reporting.

In 2016, local governments claimed 123,514 tonnes of GHG emission reductions and offsets to balance their corporate footprint. This is a decrease from the number of emission reductions claimed by local governments in 2016 compared to 2015. One likely reason for this is the impact of the Landfill Gas Management Regulation on local governments' ability to use landfill gas capture as an Option 2 reduction project.¹

Of the total emissions reductions and offsets claimed, 110,421 tonnes were achieved through Green Communities Committee (GCC) Option 1 and Option 2 projects.² In 2016, Household Organic Waste Composting was the most common Option 1 project and Biocover Methane Reduction replaced Landfill Methane Gas Capture as the most common Option 2 project. Local governments chose to purchase 13,093 tonnes worth of offsets in 2016, slightly fewer than the 13,505 tonnes purchased in 2015.

See Appendix B for details of corporate emissions reported through CARIP between 2012 and 2016.

In addition to balancing and offsetting corporate emissions, about 50% of local governments reported contributing to their own climate action reserve funds.

1 As a result of the Landfill Gas Management Regulation, starting in the 2016 CARIP reporting year, local governments that had undertaken Option 2 landfill gas capture projects for landfills subject to the regulation were no longer able to claim GHG emissions reduction credits on the first 75% of emissions captured.

2 Option 1 and Option 2 projects under the Carbon Neutral Framework are designed to help local governments balance their corporate GHG emissions. For more information, see Chapter 2 of *Becoming Carbon Neutral: Guidebook for B.C. Local Governments*.

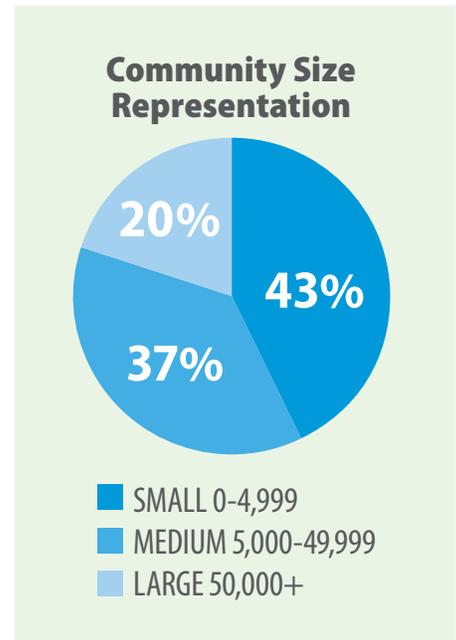
Corporate and Community-Wide Actions

Since the CARIP program was initiated in 2010, the number of local government corporate and community-wide climate action plans and other plans supporting climate change mitigation have been steadily increasing.

In 2016, close to 55% of CARIP respondents reported having corporate GHG reduction plans in place while approximately 93% of CARIP respondents indicated having some type of plan in place to support climate mitigation on a community-wide scale. Since 2015, there has been an increase in the percentage of local governments reporting that they have Energy and Emissions Plans, Integrated Community Sustainability Plans, Community Wide Action Plans and Official Community Plans supporting climate action.

TYPE OF PLAN	DEGREE OF USE - 2016	DEGREE OF USE - 2015
Energy and Emissions Plan	46%	42%
Integrated Community Sustainability Plan	39%	32%
Community-Wide Action Plan	32%	21%
OCP	91%	83%
Other (eg. RGS)	37%	38%

For this year's CARIP summary report we continue to highlight actions from a number of small, medium and large communities.



The Small Community Experience (0-4,999)

Corporate Actions

In small communities, the majority of corporate actions were reported in the building and lighting, greenspace, and water and wastewater categories. As in past years, there was a strong focus on upgrading streetlights and lighting to LEDs in buildings owned by local governments. As well, the use of solar energy also appears to be increasing each year, with projects ranging from smaller scale installations such as Sun Peaks Resort's solar lighting on trails to larger installations of solar panels on buildings as described in more detail below.

Climate Action Highlights

In 2016, four communities in the North Coast Regional District had grid-tied solar panels installed on five public buildings across the islands:

- A 40.28-kilowatt installation on the roof of the Queen Charlotte Municipal building will generate, on average, 35,000 kilowatt hours (kWh) per year, an 80% savings of that building's annual consumption of electricity.



Photo courtesy of Village of Queen Charlotte

- A 50.35-kilowatt installation on the roof of the George Brown Recreation Centre in Skidegate will generate, on average, 46,000 kWh per year, which is expected to almost cover the building's entire annual electrical requirements.
- A 42.4-kilowatt installation on the roof of the Multiplex Building in Port Clements, with a battery backup system for support in a power outage, will generate about 36,000 kilowatts hours per year, a 45% annual savings of the electricity consumed by the building.
- A 16.96-kilowatt installation on the roof of the Masset Municipal Airport (with a battery backup).
- A 25.44-kilowatt installation on the roof of the Public Works building in Masset will generate, on average, 37,500 kWh per year, an annual savings of approximately 65% of the building's electrical requirements.

The entire installation will save an average of 154,500 kilowatts of power per year. In the past, over 50% of the electric consumed by these buildings has been diesel-generated.

88% of CARIP respondents identify having water conservation plans or policies in place.

37% of CARIP respondents report having urban forest policies, plans or programs. 66% report having policies, plans or programs to support local food production.

As in past years, many local government actions have focussed on supporting GHG reductions related to transportation. Walking and cycling continue to be key areas of attention. Improving transit service is also a priority and the focus on electric vehicles has increased.

About 18% of CARIP respondents indicate being engaged in transportation demand management. In large communities (100,000+), where congestion is most acute, 43% of local governments report having transportation demand management strategies in place.

Community-Wide Actions

As in past years, greenspace actions to preserve parkland and forest as well as supporting local food production have been significant areas of interest for small communities in the realm of community-wide climate action. Transportation and water and wastewater are also key areas of focus. Respondents demonstrated continued efforts to develop biking and pedestrian paths as well as improve transit service. For example, the District of Elkford has developed a "Commuter Bicycle Transportation Plan" to support cyclists by identifying commuter bicycle routes and recommending priorities for commuter bicycle infrastructure improvements.

MODE OF TRANSPORTATION	% OF LGS REPORTING ACTIONS
Walking	79
Cycling	75
Transit	65
Electric Vehicles	54

Climate Action Highlights

Increasing the compactness, completeness and connectedness of land uses is an effective means of reducing per household community emissions related to transportation and energy consumption. For example, the Fraser Valley Regional District (FVRD) is exploring the creation of a secondary suites policy as a means of encouraging more compact residential development options in eight of its rural and remote areas. As part of the review of its secondary suites policy, the FVRD held public hearings in 2016 and found that the majority of

respondents to their online survey (58%) would support secondary suites in their neighbourhood.

Through their CARIP reports, small communities are also demonstrating an increase in the number of projects that are driven and supported by local community organizations. On Bowen Island, a strong community partnership effort between the North Growth Foundation, Clean Energy Canada, Solar Now, the Great Climate Race, the Community Energy Association, the Bowen Island Community Foundation and the Knick Knack Nook (Bowen Island's re-use-it store) resulted in the installation of 30 solar panels on the roof of the Bowen Island Community School. The solar panels will produce enough energy to power an average sized house on Bowen Island, offsetting the school's energy costs. The panels were designed to be visible to the students, families and passersby as a means of highlighting the potential of solar energy generation. Data about how much energy the panels are producing is also collected and displayed in the school library, providing opportunities to connect to science and environmental curricula.



Photo courtesy of Bowen Island

The Medium-sized Community Experience (5,000- 49,999)

Corporate Actions

The majority of corporate actions undertaken by medium-sized communities fall into the building and lighting, transportation, and water and wastewater categories. A number of building retrofits were reported, including the incorporation of a range of energy-efficiency components such as LED lighting, low water use toilets, geo-exchange heating and cooling, energy-efficient HVAC system, and high-efficiency building envelope, into the Osoyoos fire hall.

Climate Action Highlights

In 2016, the Town of Ladysmith completed Phase III of its upgrade to the Town's wastewater treatment plant with energy efficiency in mind. The construction of a secondary treatment facility, which removes dissolved and fine organic material via biological processes, will allow the plant to serve a population of 17,200 and ensure Ladysmith's wastewater effluent will meet all relevant provincial and federal discharge regulations. The innovative design uses equipment that requires relatively little space, substantially limiting its environmental footprint. The design also incorporates solar photovoltaic panels, low-energy fixtures and a reclaimed water system.

Central Saanich has created the ReAction Program using funding received through the CARIP program. This program provides financial incentives to community groups leasing District-owned buildings. These groups are eligible

About 53% of CARIP respondents report having organics collections programs in place. Over 70% of medium-sized and large communities report operating such programs.

for two phases of funding: Phase 1 funds up to 90% of the costs of an energy audit, and Phase 2 funds up to 90%, to a maximum of \$3,000, to undertake building upgrades that improve energy efficiency and/or reduce GHG emissions. In 2016, funding for energy audits was received by three groups: the Lawn Bowls Club, Central Saanich Senior Club, and the Lions Club. The Lawn Bowls Club also took advantage of Phase 2 funding to improve insulation in the clubhouse.

Community-Wide Actions

In 2016, the majority of community-wide actions reported by medium-sized communities occurred in the greenspace, waste and wastewater, and transportation categories. A number of communities identified actions related to supporting and encouraging walking, biking and transit use. For example, through the public engagement component of their transportation planning process, the City of Vernon discovered that many residents felt they would cycle more frequently if they felt secure on the roads. As part of their commitment to making cycling safer, Vernon has subsequently installed signage and pavement marking to support cycling.

Climate Action Highlights



Photo courtesy of City of Kimberley

The City of Kimberley completed its first full year of operation of the SunMine solar electricity facility in 2016. The project has allowed the community to utilize reclaimed brownfields and make use of existing transmission infrastructure. The facility was completed in 2015 and started commercial operation on June 22nd of that year, producing up to one megawatt of electricity at peak production times, enough to power about 250 homes. To date, the project has been able to offset 1770.8 tonnes of CO₂, 6.4 tonnes of SO₂ and 2.5 tonnes of NO_x. The City is seeking partnerships to expand the project to produce 15 megawatts at peak production.

Large Community Experience (50,000+)

Corporate Actions

Large communities reported the highest number of actions in the building and lighting category, with significant efforts to improve energy efficiency in corporate facilities. For example, Richmond completed energy efficiency upgrades at City Hall, the Steveston Community Centre, its fire halls, and other corporate facilities that are expected to reduce energy use by approximately 1.3 GWh, an amount that is equal to the annual energy use of 30 single family homes in the city. In Prince George, the City upgraded to LED lights in a number of locations including:

- *City Hall 3rd floor (expected 5500 kWh reduction annually)*
- *18th Ave Yard exterior lights (expected 10,000 kWh reduction annually)*
- *Aquatic Centre (expected 300,000 kWh reduction annually)*
- *Civic Centre (expected 400,000 kWh reduction annually)*

Climate Action Highlights

In 2016, several local governments in Metro Vancouver introduced staff incentives to encourage alternatives to single occupancy vehicle commuting:

- *Metro Vancouver updated its Employee Transit Commuter Program to partially subsidize Translink Compass transit passes.*
- *The District of Maple Ridge installed showers and bike-storage facilities in several of its office buildings.*
- *The City of Coquitlam implemented its Employee Sustainable Commute Program including reinstating a 25% transit pass subsidy, providing ride-matching, and introducing a program that provides eligible staff with a ride home in the event of a personal emergency or unexpected overtime.*

The City of West Kelowna is committed to becoming carbon neutral in its corporate operations and reaching its target to reduce community-wide emissions by 33% in 2020 and 80% in 2050. Accomplishments from past years include the incorporation of a geothermal heating system into the Royal LePage Place arena, construction of a LEED-certified RCMP detachment building, and adoption of a carriage house policy and bylaw to promote densification. The City took further action in 2016 by adopting a Pedestrian and Bicycle Plan to prioritize improvements to West Kelowna's active transport network and convert 200 of the City's 1,750 street lights to LEDs.

In 2016, the Vancouver City Council approved the Renewable Energy Strategy for City-Owned Buildings, which established targets of 100% renewable energy use and 100% GHG reduction by 2040. Actions taken in the last 10 years to support the achievement of energy reductions in city-owned buildings include a \$16-million investment in energy retrofits and optimization projects, resulting in \$2 million per year in energy cost savings and 5,500 tonnes of annual GHG reductions. Through these and other actions, to date Vancouver

48% of CARIP respondents indicate having a corporate GHG reduction plan. Respondents who indicated having a Climate Action Reserve Fund were more likely (66%) to report having a corporate GHG reduction plan in place.

About 23% of CARIP respondents report being in the process of developing or constructing a district energy or renewable energy system, about 34% report operating one, and 5% report being connected to a district energy system being operated by another provider.

has achieved a 23% reduction in GHG emissions in City-owned buildings from 2007 levels. Currently, approximately 60 energy retrofit and optimization projects are underway. These are expected to move the City further towards achieving its renewable energy goals. This includes work to complete the design of a replacement fire-hall facility in 2017, a new structure that will meet the Passive House standard. On completion, Vancouver would be the first city in North America to achieve this standard for a fire hall.

Community-Wide Actions



Large communities reported the highest number of actions in the transportation and solid waste categories. Transportation actions continue to include education programs in schools, expanding car share programs, and support for electric vehicles (EV). For example, the District of Saanich reports that the EV fast charging stations at a local mall had approximately 2,200 individual charging sessions in 2016 with sessions averaging 15-25 minutes. This equates to approximately 31 full days of non-stop use throughout the year and saves approximately 10 tonnes CO₂e per year from the energy used at this charging station.

Photo courtesy of District of Saanich

Climate Action Highlights



In May 2016, the Victoria City Council approved an All Ages and Abilities (AAA) cycling network which, when completed, will consist of over 24 kilometres of enhanced bicycle infrastructure. The goal is to encourage more people to bicycle by establishing a comfortable, connected, convenient and safe cycling environment. Current efforts focus on building 5.4 km of protected bike lanes in the downtown core by the end of 2018. This initial investment is targeted where there is the highest demand for active transportation infrastructure and there are opportunities to improve safety and support ease of transportation in an area with a rapidly growing population. The intention is that every neighbourhood and village centre will be connected to the network by 2022, helping to make cycling an attractive, affordable, and climate-friendly transportation option for all residents.

Photo courtesy of City of Victoria

Saanich and the Capital Regional District continued to support the provincial Oil to Heat Pump Incentive Program by providing local top up incentives of \$300 to the \$1,700 provided by the Province under the program. This, combined with effective public outreach, resulted in Saanich receiving the highest number of program participants in B.C. in 2016. In 2016, 90 homes registered for Saanich's top-up rebates to convert heating oil tanks to Air Source Heat Pumps. This resulted in potential emissions reductions of 720 tonnes CO₂e per year (up to 8 tonnes per property).



Photo courtesy of District of Saanich

Adaptation

The 2016 reporting year was the second year that local governments were asked to report on climate adaptation actions. It is evident from the responses received that community attention to climate change adaptation is increasing across B.C. More than 130 local governments reported actions related to climate change adaptation. These related to a variety of climate impact areas including: drought, wildfire, food security, sea level, storm events and changing temperatures. In total, 62% of CARIP respondents reported considering climate adaptation in asset management, 57% identified that they have been engaging in public education and raising awareness, and 50% identified that they have made land-use policy changes. Many local governments also indicated that they have been using the resources “[Plan2Adapt](#)” and “[Preparing for Climate Change – An Implementation Guide for Local Governments in BC](#)”.

Adaptation Action Highlights

- *The Village of Lumby has been increasing public awareness of a changing climate and possible risks and vulnerabilities through their quarterly newsletter and interactive neighbourhood programs.*
- *A number of communities in the Fraser Valley participated in the development of an [Agriculture and Climate Change Regional Adaptation Strategy](#).*
- *The Regional District of Nanaimo commenced the first phase of an assessment of coastal areas that may be impacted by sea level rise. The data was collected using Light Detection and Ranging (LiDAR) for coastal areas below 40-metre elevations.*
- *In West Kelowna, Council approved the purchase of a fire weather station to monitor conditions in the microclimatic region and agreed to provide access to the BC Wildfire Service to expand forest fire prevention efforts.*
- *The District of Squamish, in partnership with the Squamish Lillooet Regional District, the Squamish Nation and BC Hydro, developed a “[SquamishAlert](#)” emergency notification system that enables the district to communicate important information in the event of an emergency.*

- Surrey launched its [Coastal Flood Adaptation Strategy](#) to explore options and preferred strategies to adapt to local climate impacts, including sea level rise in coastal floodplain areas. Technical sea level and flood risk studies previously conducted are being used to inform adaptation options.
- The District of Saanich, through their [Communities in Harvest](#) program, is engaging and supporting residents in backyard food growing with the goal of enhancing food security.
- Kamloops cleared areas affected by pine beetle and tussock moth to reduce fire hazards.
- The Comox Valley Regional District is promoting the use of the [water balance model](#) to evaluate the impacts of land development activities on the ability of nature to provide rainwater management services.

Partner Organizations

As in previous CARIP reporting years, local governments have identified many partner organizations that have played a role in assisting them with implementing actions to support their climate mitigation and adaptation goals. Each year the CARIP summary report highlights one partner out of the list of partners generated from the CARIP surveys.

In 2016 the partner organization referenced most frequently by survey respondents was BC Hydro. For over 20 years BC Hydro has been supporting local government climate mitigation efforts by helping them to improve their energy efficiency and reduce their GHGs by providing expertise, education and financial incentives. Through their [Sustainable Communities program](#), for example, funds and resources are available for a number of initiatives including: developing community energy and emissions plans, including energy and emissions reduction measures in neighborhood scale plans (e.g. local area plans) or community scale plans (e.g. official community plans, regional growth strategies) and hiring community energy managers and co-op students/interns to support climate planning and plan implementation. B.C. communities have also taken advantage of and promoted BC Hydro's [Community ReGreening](#) program and home renovations rebates program.

List of Partners Identified in CARIP Reports

BC Hydro Sustainable Communities	TD Friends of the Environment Foundation	Real Estate Foundation
BC Hydro Power Smart	Columbia Basin Trust	Partnership for Water Sustainability
Climate Smart Business	Bike BC	Vancouver Foundation
Pembina Institute (Green Building Leaders)	Rotary Club	Interior Health Authority
Fortis BC	BC Healthy Communities	Pacific Institute for Climate Solutions
Bike to Work BC	Tree Canada	Pacific Climate Impacts Consortium
Carpool.ca	Northern Development Trust	Quality Urban Energy Systems of Tomorrow
Plug in BC	Cariboo Chilcotin Conservation Society	BC Sustainable Energy Association
Community Energy Association	Fraser Basin Council	VanCity
E3 Fleets	Investment Agricultural Foundation of BC	RBC Blue Water
Solar Hot Water Ready Regulation (BC Gov)	Community Energy Leadership Program	Municipal Natural Assets Initiative
FCM Green Municipal Fund	Woodstove Exchange Program	National Wetland Conservation Fund

Conclusion

As demonstrated by the 100% participation of Charter signatories in the CARIP program this year, and the extensive mitigation and adaptation actions reported in 2016, local governments are clearly committed to reducing their corporate and community-wide GHG emissions and addressing the impact of climate change.

The number of local governments measuring corporate emissions has increased to 147, with 45 reporting carbon neutral status. Approximately 93% of CARIP respondents reported having a plan in place to support community-wide climate mitigation. As indicated in the Climate Action Highlights sections of this report, innovative projects are being implemented by all sizes of communities, from supporting cycling to advancing solar energy capture projects. The adaptation actions reported further demonstrate an understanding of the need to address the changes that are, and will continue to be, experienced as a result of climate change.

More information on the CARIP program and CARIP Summary Reports from past years can be found on the [Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing website](#).

APPENDIX A

2016 Carbon Neutral Status of Reporting B.C. Local Governments

CARBON NEUTRAL				
Ashcroft	Dawson Creek	Ladysmith	Osoyoos	Thompson-Nicola RD
Capital RD	Delta	Langley, Township	Parksville	Tofino
Central Saanich	Duncan	Lantzville	Pemberton	Vancouver
Coldstream	East Kootenay RD	Logan Lake	Penticton	Vanderhoof
Columbia Shuswap Regional District	Fort St. James	Mount Waddington Regional District	Pitt Meadows	Victoria
Comox	Granisle	Nanaimo RD	Richmond	View Royal
Comox Valley RD	Highlands	North Cowichan	Sidney	West Vancouver
Cowichan Valley RD	Islands Trust	Oak Bay	Sooke	Whistler
Cumberland	Keremeos	Oliver	Squamish-Lillooet RD	White Rock

ACCELERATING PROGRESS ON CHARTER COMMITMENTS				
Abbotsford	Fernie	Langford	Okanagan-Similkameen RD	Salmon Arm
Alert Bay	Fort St. John	Langley, City	Peace River RD	Slocan
Armstrong	Fraser-Fort George RD	Lumby	Port Alberni	Smithers
Burnaby	Fruitvale	Maple Ridge	Port Alice	Spallumcheen
Bulkley-Nechako RD	Gold River	Masset	Port Coquitlam	Sparwood
Campbell River	Golden	Metchosin	Port Hardy	Squamish
Central Kootenay RD	Grand Forks	Metro Vancouver RD	Port McNeill	Strathcona RD
Clearwater	Houston	Midway	Port Moody	Summerland
Colwood	Invermere	Mission	Prince George	Surrey
Coquitlam	Kamloops	Montrose	Qualicum Beach	Taylor
Courtenay	Kelowna	Nanaimo	Radium Hot Springs	Trail
Cranbrook	Kimberley	New Westminster	Revelstoke	Valemount
Creston	Kitimat-Stikine RD	North Saanich	Rossland	Vernon
Elkford	Kootenay Boundary Regional District	North Vancouver, City	Saanich	Wells
Esquimalt	Lake Country	North Vancouver, District	Salmo	West Kelowna

MEASURING GHG EMISSIONS				
100 Mile House	Enderby	Kitimat	Northern Rockies Regional	Terrace
Cariboo RD	Fraser Valley RD	Mackenzie	Powell River RD	Tumbler Ridge
Central Okanagan RD	Gibsons	Merritt	Port Clements	Ucluelet
Chetwynd	Greenwood	Nelson	Quesnel	Williams Lake
Chilliwack	Harrison Hot Springs	New Denver	Sunshine Coast RD	
Clinton	Hudson's Hope	North Okanagan RD		

DEMONSTRATING PROGRESS ON CHARTER COMMITMENTS

Alberni-Clayoquot RD	Castlegar	Lake Cowichan	Peachland	Sechelt
Anmore	Central Coast RD	Lillooet	Port Edward	Sicamous
Barriere	Chase	Lions Bay	Pouce Coupe	Silverton
Belcarra	Fraser Lake	Lytton	Powell River	Stewart
Bowen Island	Hazelton	McBride	Prince Rupert	Sun Peaks
Burns Lake	Hope	Nakusp	Princeton	Tahsis
Cache Creek	Kaslo	New Hazelton	Queen Charlotte	Telkwa
Canal Flats	Kent	North Coast RD	Sayward	Warfield

APPENDIX B

The following table and bar graph present corporate emission reductions claimed toward carbon neutral status.³

For further information, please contact IRPB@gov.bc.ca.

CORPORATE EMISSIONS REPORTED THROUGH CARIP, 2012-2016

	Number of LGs Measuring	Emission Reductions Claimed toward CN Status (tonnes)	Remaining Corporate Emissions (tonnes)	Total Corporate Emissions (tonnes)
2012	144	91,362	154,324	245,686
2013	157	122,967	125,634	248,601
2014	142	123,026	116,325	239,350
2015	146	131,401	108,564	239,966
2016	147	123,514	133,255	256,769



³ These figures do not include carryover amounts (i.e. the amounts that can be carried over to the following year from reductions over and above the amount required to be carbon neutral). Carryover amounts were included in emission reductions reported in previous years' CARIP Summary Reports.



CARIP
CLIMATE ACTION REVENUE INCENTIVE PROGRAM